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EURASIA DAILY MONITOR

US-Germany Nord Stream Two Agreement — A Victory for Russia

Publication: Eurasia Daily Monitor Volume: 18 Issue: 116

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July 21, 2021 05:03 PM Age: 16 hours



Nord Stream Two construction (Source: Financial Times)

Received by NSD/FARA Registration Unit 07/23/2021 2:54:47 PM

The announcement, on Wednesday, July 21, of the agreement between the United States and Germany allowing for the completion of Nord Stream Two natural gas pipeline project comes at a time when Russia is undertaking a full-scale effort to manipulate the European gas market, deplete European gas storages and send prices skyrocketing. Natural gas prices have spiked to \$10.30 per million British thermal units (MMBtu), reaching their highest levels in 13 years—when liquefied limited natural gas (LNG) availability in Europe was still (Ycharts.com (https://ycharts.com/indicators/europe_natural_gas_price), July 21). Gas spot prices at the Dutch Title Transfer Facility rapidly increased to \$451 per million cubic meters in July (Interfax (Interfax), July 9).

At the same time, European gas storage levels are at only 53 percent of their capacity, or nearly 27 percent lower than the average for the last five years. If Russian gas supplies do not increase soon, European gas storage will be filled at no more than 71 percent of its capacity by October, causing legitimate fears of another gas crisis (Celsiusenergy.net (http://celsiusenergy.net/), July 19).

But Russia's Gazprom refuses to increase deliveries via Ukraine's gas transmission system during the period of maintenance works scheduled this month for Nord Stream One and Yamal Europe—the two other major Russian gas export lines to Europe (Interfax (https://www.interfax.ru/business/774406), June 29). Instead, it fulfils its long-term supply contracts by selling natural gas that has already been stockpiled in the large storage facilities in Germany and Austria—thus, depleting their volumes and raising fears among European customers of gas cutoffs in the winter. On July 19, storage in Austria was only 33 percent full, in Germany—47 percent (Celsiusenergy.net (http://celsiusenergy.net/), July 19).

Gazprom has calculated that the increased natural gas demand in Asia this summer is pushing prices up and attracting most of the world's LNG exports. This leaves European customers with limited supplies from the spot markets (Interfax (https://www.interfax.ru/business/774712), June 30). Thus, if Gazprom shrinks deliveries by another 20 billion cubic meters (bcm) on top of the already lost 26.6 bcm in the last two years, this could not only mean a substantial profit for Moscow but also squeeze Europe to submit on Nord Stream Two.

Observers concluded that Russia is weaponizing gas supplies and using its dominant position on the European Union gas market to send a political message that Europe would face gas shortages if the Nord Stream Two pipeline is not completed (Kyiv Post (https://www.kyivpost.com/business/russiaputs-squeeze-on-europe-over-nord-stream-2.html), July 13). But instead of being punished for such behavior, Moscow is being awarded with the lifting of all political obstacles to Nord Stream Two's completion. Although the newly announced US-German agreement on Nord Stream Two contains provisions that threaten sanctions and other retaliation if Russia tries to use energy as a weapon or commit further aggressive acts against Ukraine, the timing of the deal makes it dubious that Moscow monopolistic indeed punished reckless behavior will for or (https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/7/20/us-germany-warn-russia-in-draft-nord-stream-2-July 20; Moscow Times (https://www.themoscowtimes.com/2021/07/21/us-germanypipeline-deal-warns-russia-seeks-ukraine-transit-a74578), July 21).

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